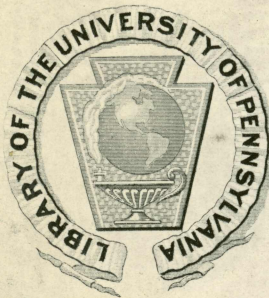


Rockford. (Illinois)

Camp Grant.

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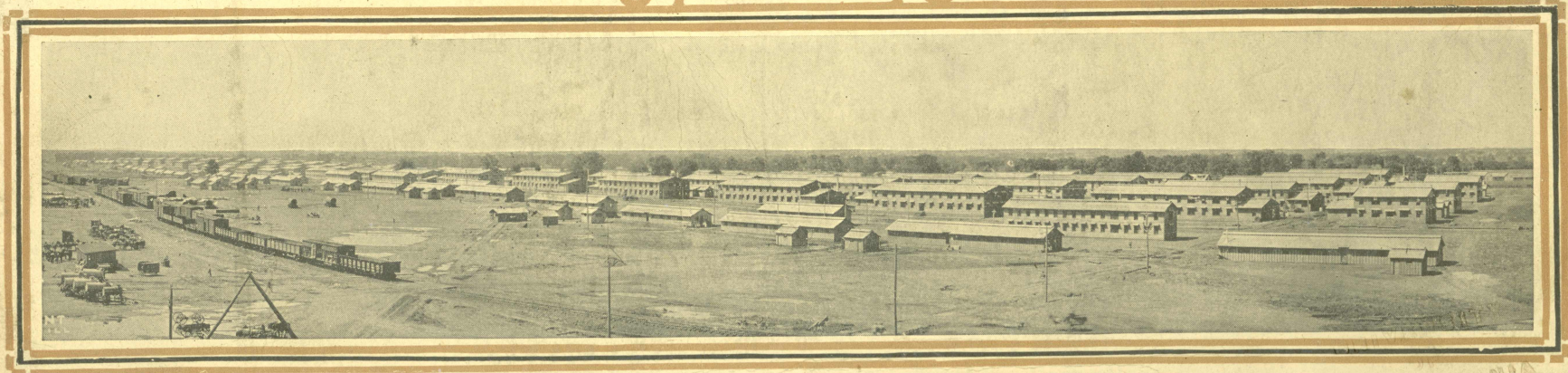
CAMP GRANT

ROCKFORD

ILLINOIS



GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT



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Rockford (Ill.), Camp Grant.

CAMP GRANT

Being a Pictorial History of the Miracle of the Illinois Cantonment



ON June 24, 1917, the work of building suitable quarters for housing, and providing drill grounds, rifle ranges, etc., for the training of this division of 43,000 men of the new National Army, was begun. In a little more than three months after the erection of the first building, 180 barracks were ready for the reception of the first contingent of the selected men who are now being trained. And in the short period of five months the corn fields, pastures, and orchards had been razed, and in their stead long rows of bare, unpainted structures had sprung up; macadamized roads built; sewers put in; heating, lighting and water systems installed; bridges built; and a remount station and rifle range constructed.

The post was christened **Camp Grant** in honor of General Ulysses S. Grant.

The total cost of the camp was \$7,000,000. The largest number of men working at any one time was 8,500, but it is estimated at least 50,000 individuals worked on the big job.

The total area of the camp is 5640 acres, within which eighteen miles of water pipe were laid, through which the camp water plant forces 6,000,000 gallons of water per day. Three hundred and fifty miles of electric wire was strung and is in use. The 1,520 buildings have an aggregate floor space of 2,200 acres, and if placed end to end would reach a distance of twenty-five miles. Forty-eight million feet of lumber, 680 tons of nails and 21,000 barrels of cement were used in constructing the buildings and their foundations. In all, 4,500 carloads of material were hauled into camp by railroads.

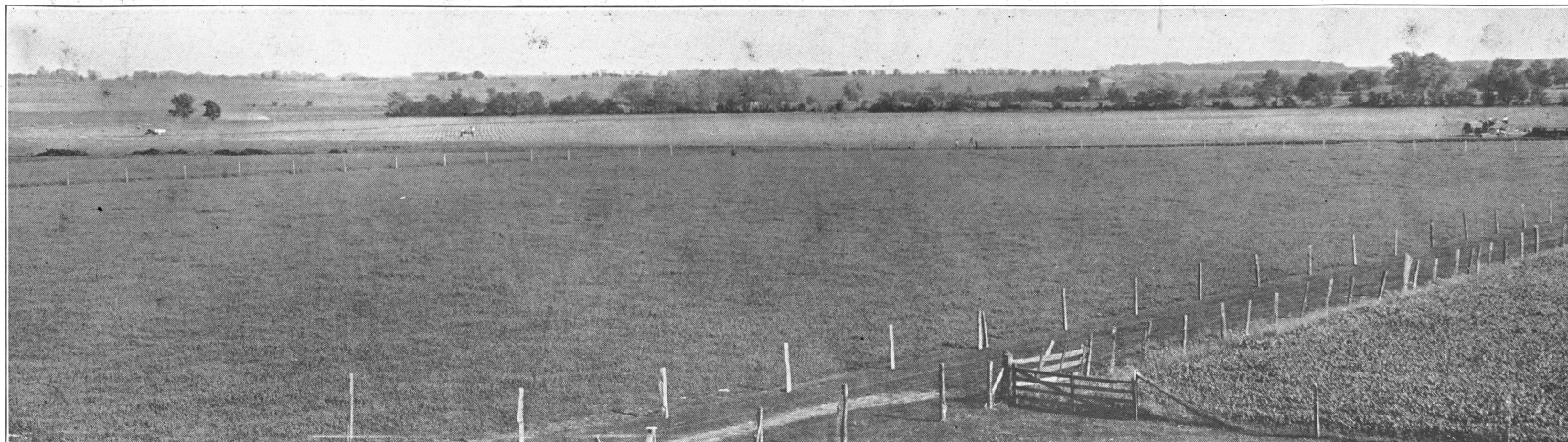
Fifty-nine steam-heating plants furnish heat for the cantonment through a system of thirty-two miles of pipes. Each of the big power plants contains a battery of from two to ten 250-horsepower boilers. In contrast to the heating system, an ice plant turns out 20,000 tons of ice a day to supply the cold-storage house and the refrigerators of the 180 barracks. From these barracks fifteen tons of rubbish are carted away each day to the garbage incinerator to be burned. Most of the garbage from the camp is sold to near-by farmers for feeding to hogs.

The base hospital unit contains 61 buildings which were erected at a cost of \$500,000. Thousands of dollars worth of equipment and supplies have been purchased for the hospital.

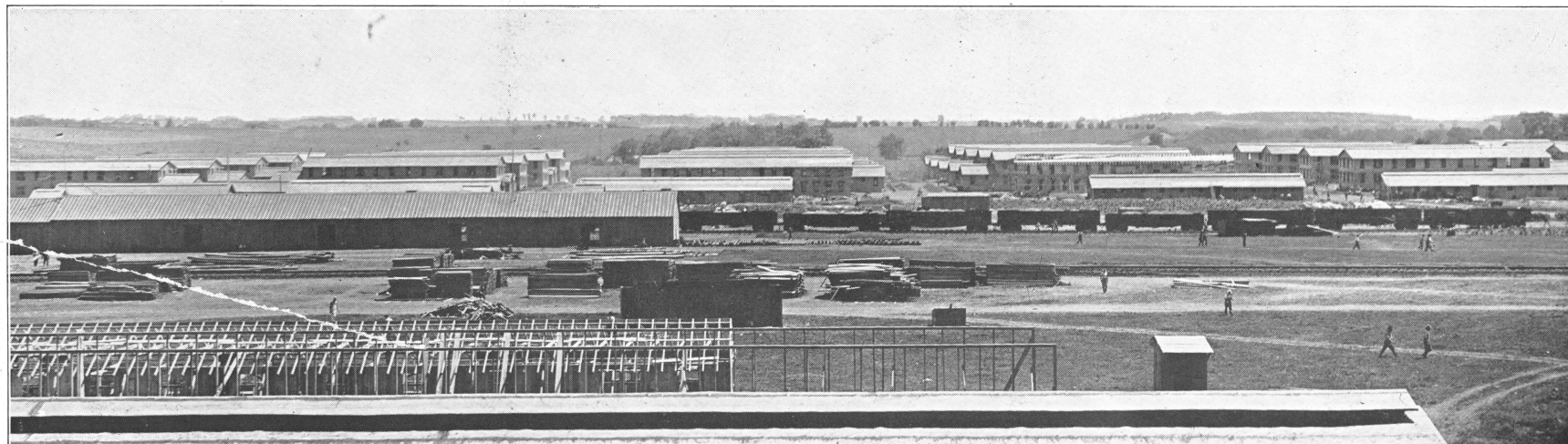
Camp Grant has a remount depot which has a capacity of 5,000 animals. At this station, animals for the army are assorted and assigned to the various army posts in the zone of the central department at Chicago. In connection with the remount depot is a school for blacksmiths. The remount depot buildings cover fifteen acres.

Fire protection for the military city is secured through an efficient fire department, housed in three fire stations. Two hundred and sixty-two fire hydrants are provided throughout the camp and 18,000 pails and as many fire extinguishers are placed in the various buildings for emergency use.

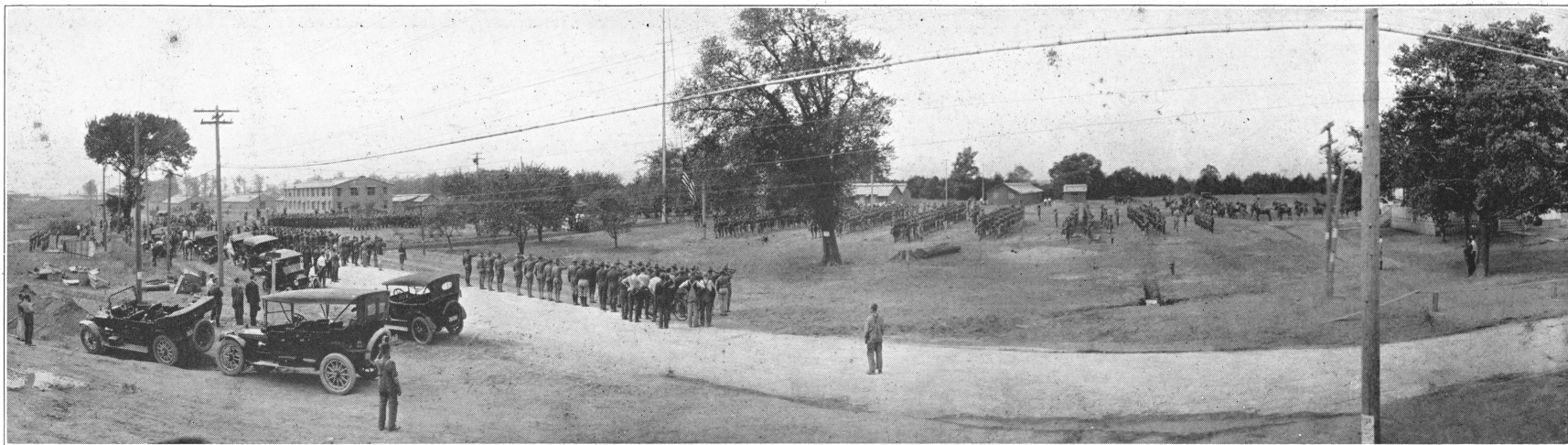
Eighteen miles of macadam road and a pile bridge 1,000 feet in length with an eighteen-foot driveway, were built. Connecting with the camp system of road-ways are two cement roads leading from Rockford to the cantonment.



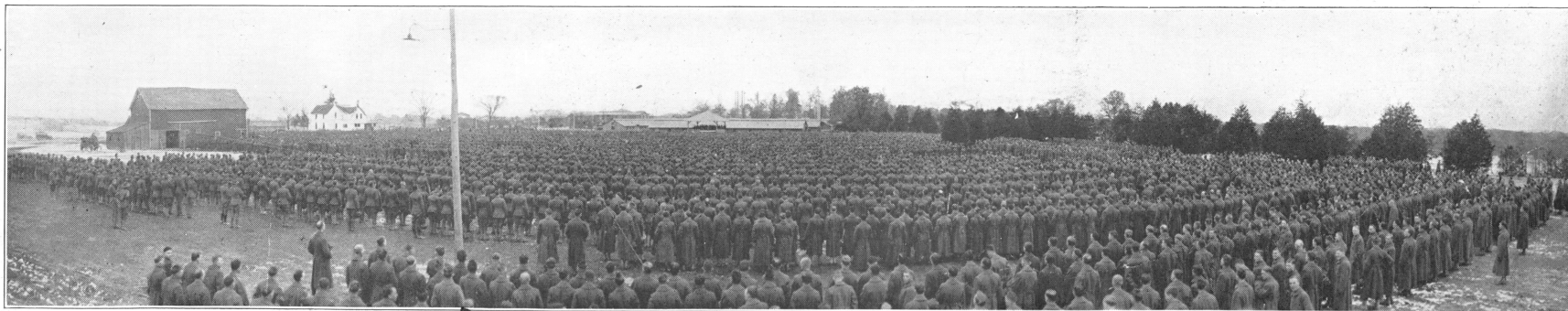
The Camp Site, July 1, 1917



The same view July 25, 1917, with 37 completed buildings



Flag Raising at Division Headquarters
(The Flag is raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset each day)



Troops on review ground listening to address by Governor Lowden

5-21-18



Typical Barracks building. Each contains recreation and dining room, kitchen and sleeping quarters for 200 men.

ALWAYS
YQ44

Handwritten notes on the right edge of the page, including the word "Barracks" and other illegible text.



A partial view of sleeping quarters in barracks building as shown on opposite page. These barracks are steam heated, electric lighted and have exceptional ventilating facilities.

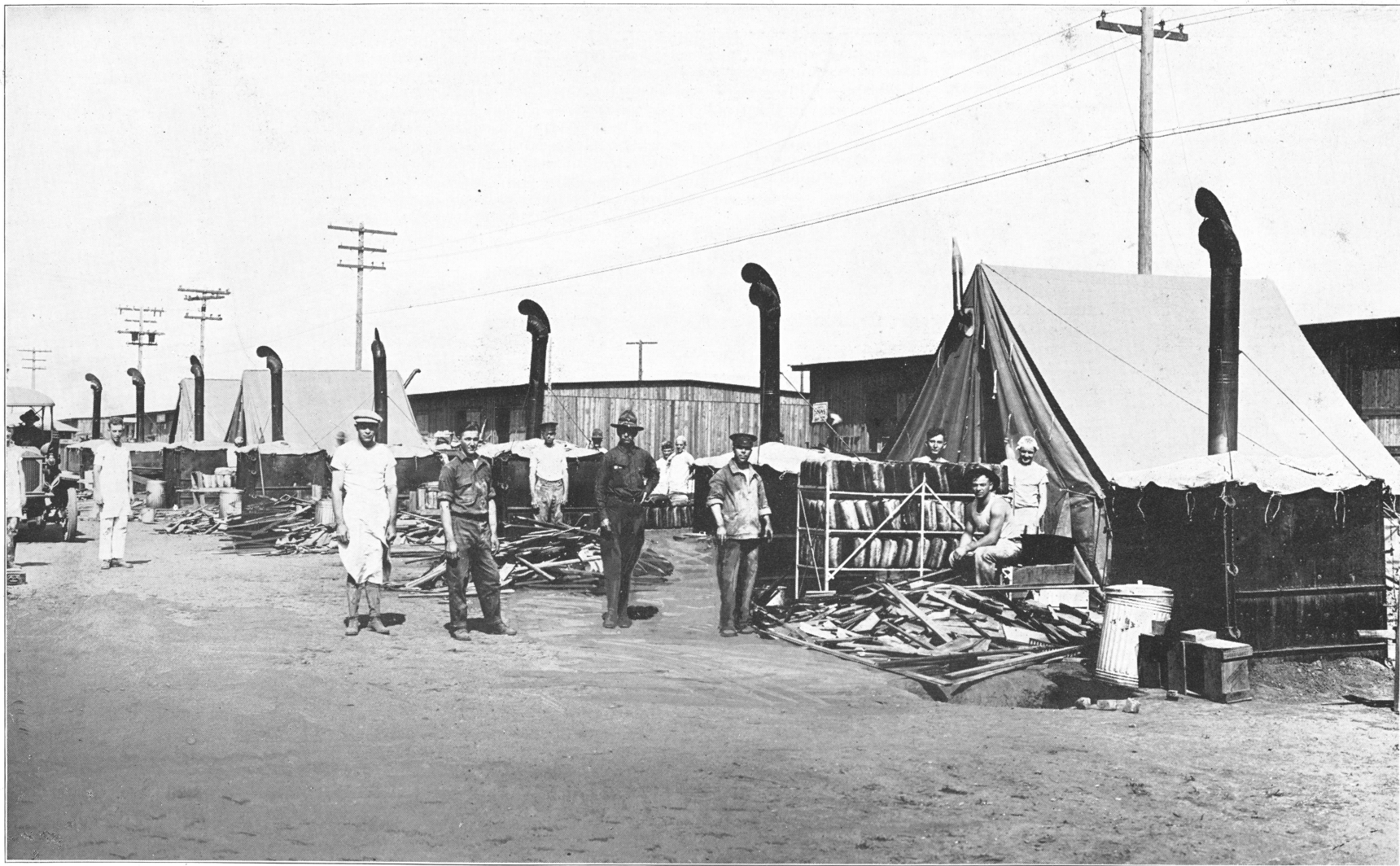
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A typical view of mess hall in barracks

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Army baking ovens, which supply the men with an abundance of fresh bread.

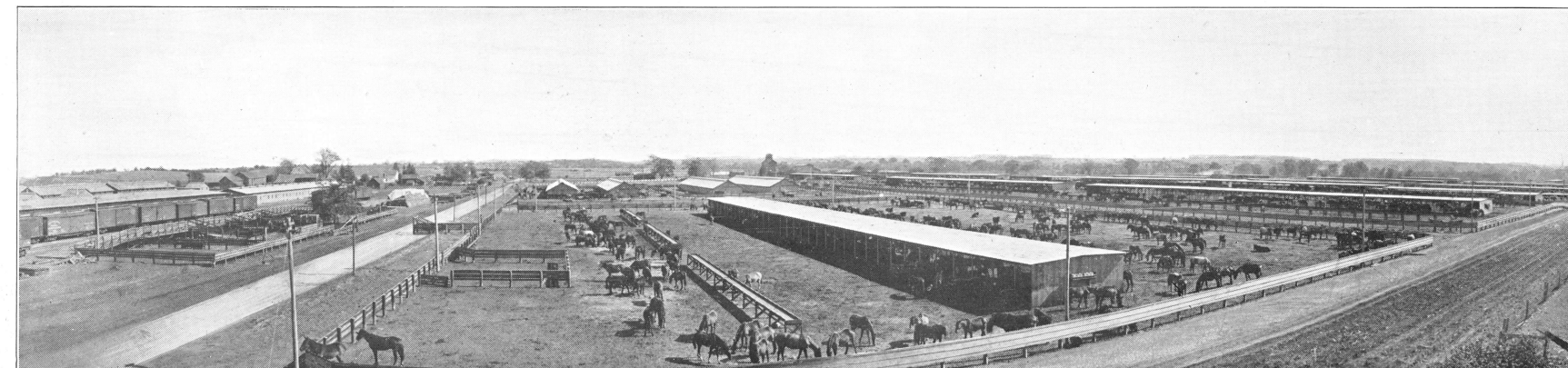
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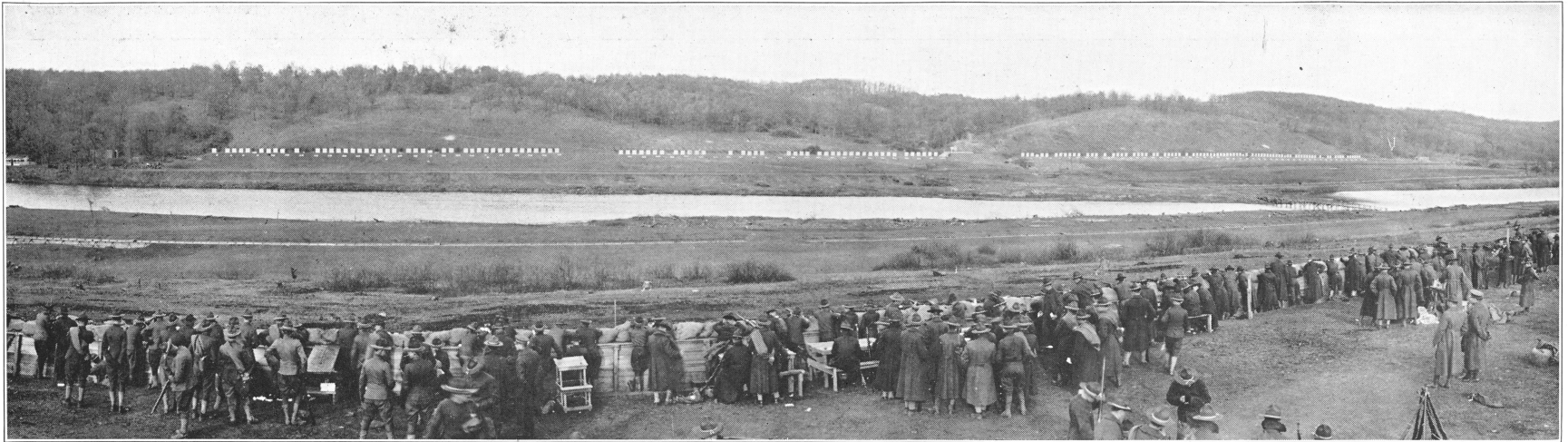
Bird's eye view taken from the axis of Camp Grant, showing quarters of infantry and artillery; the low buildings being quarters for the officers.



Base Hospital and Hospital Train, comprising 61 buildings equipped for every emergency. Engineering quarters in the distance.



Remount Station where 5000 horses and mules can be cared for, to provide mounts and draft animals for Camp Grant division. In connection with the Remount Station is a school for blacksmiths. These buildings cover 15 acres.



View of rifle range. Shooting from 300 yard range.



Wagon train bringing up ammunition and supplies for rifle range



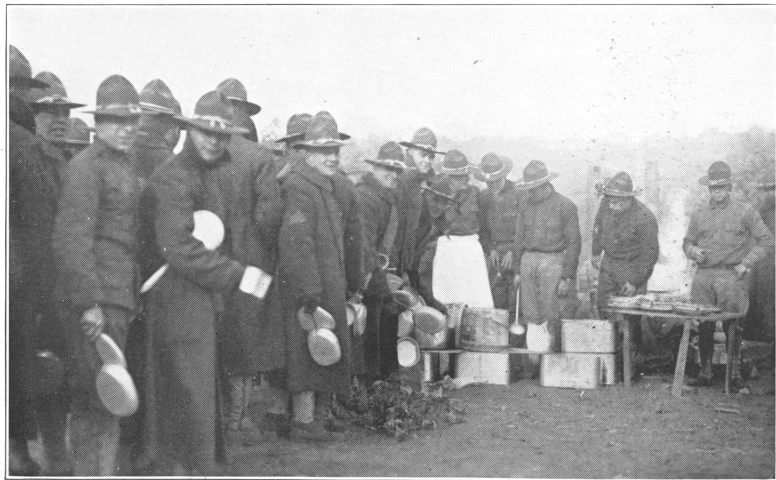
Officers mess at rifle range which consists of same food given privates.



Army ovens and stoves on which meals are prepared while men are on the march.



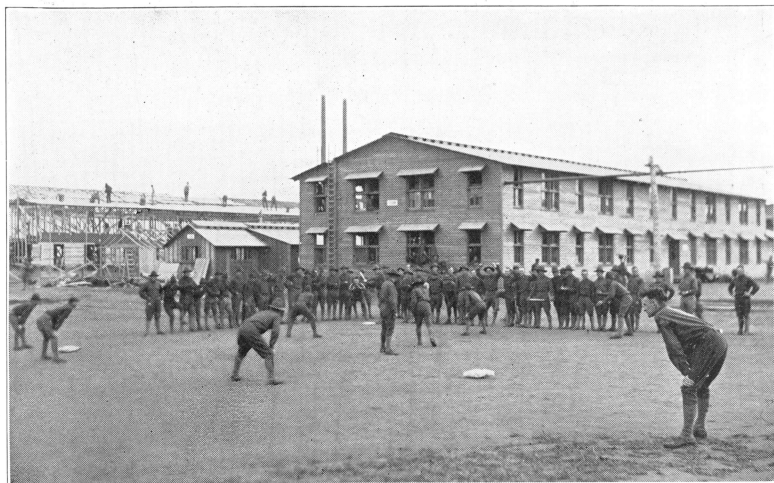
Close-up view of men at firing line. The officers have been surprised at the aptness of the selected army in target practice.



"Mess" line at rifle range. The outdoor life gives these men hearty appetites, and they are fed bountifully.



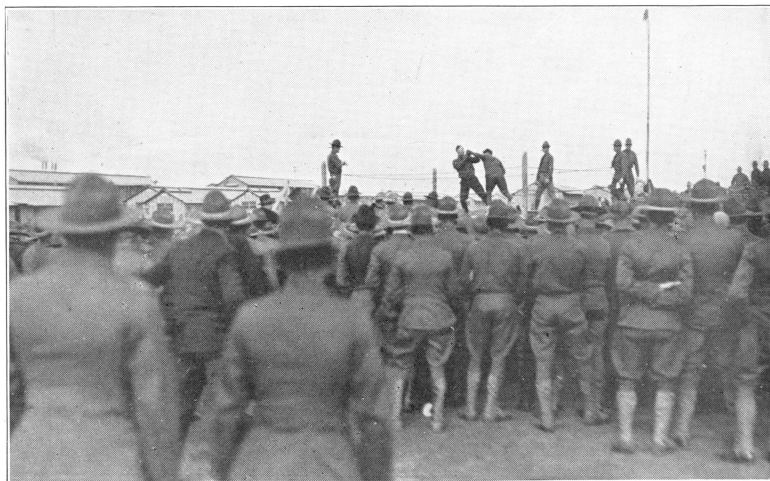
"Mess" of enlisted men at rifle range. Note the happy look on faces of men in every picture. This outdoor life has an appeal to the American youth.



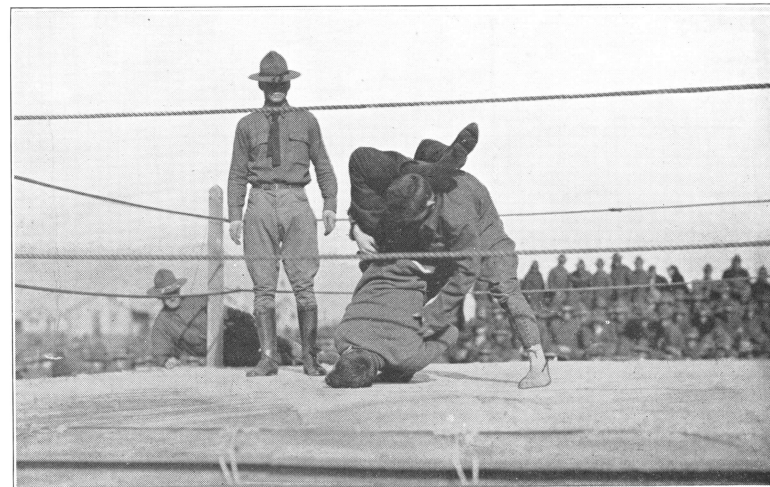
Indoor Ball



Football



Boxing

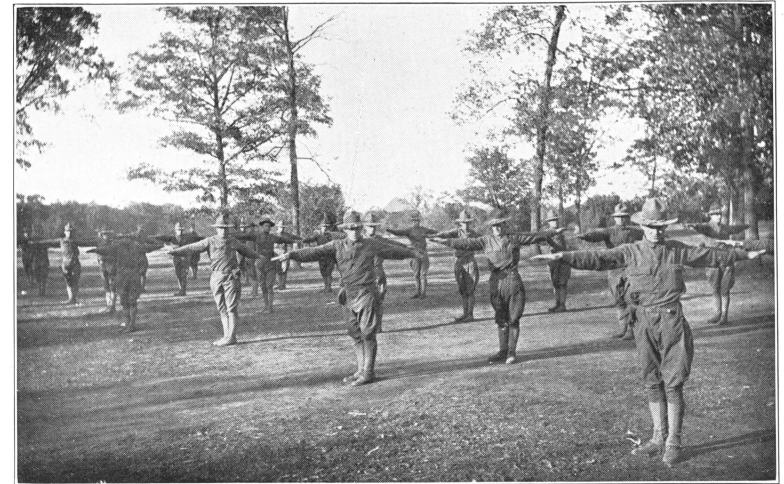


Wrestling

Sports of various kinds are encouraged in Camp Grant, under the theory that "all work and no play makes Sammy a dull boy."



Setting-up exercises



Another view of setting-up exercises

These exercises are what harden the muscles of the men, giving them the qualities to endure privation; also, coupled with the outdoor life, gives the men an abnormal appetite, and Uncle Sam sees that they are well fed



Drill in Signalling

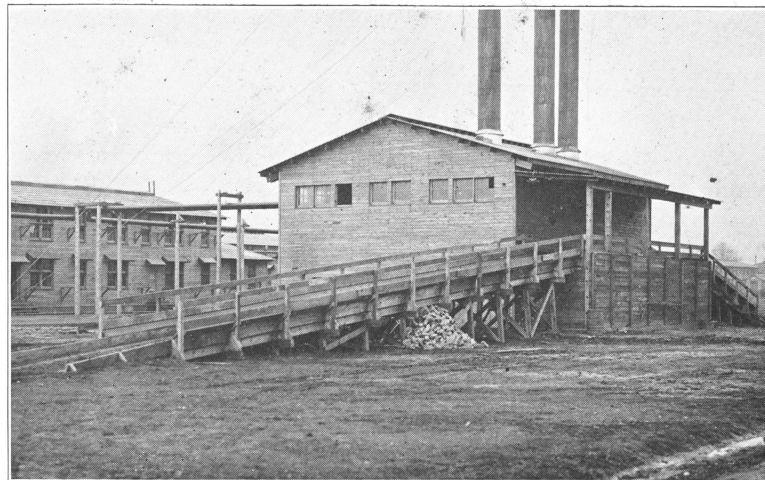


Green recruits practicing mounting on wooden horses

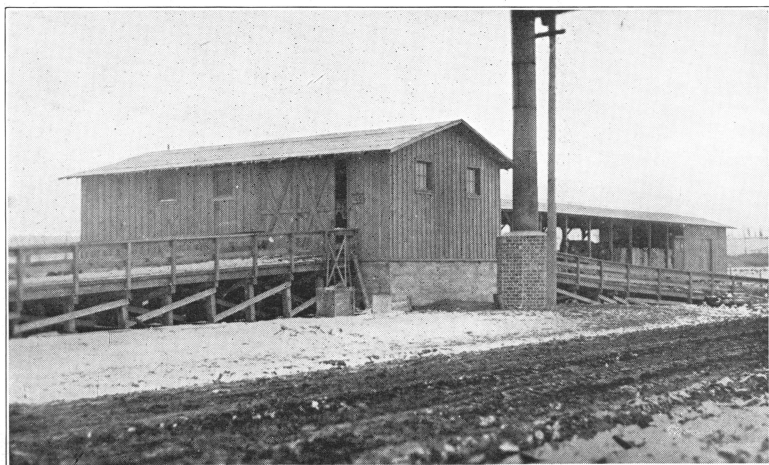
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This is typical of the constant stream of visitors to Camp Grant.



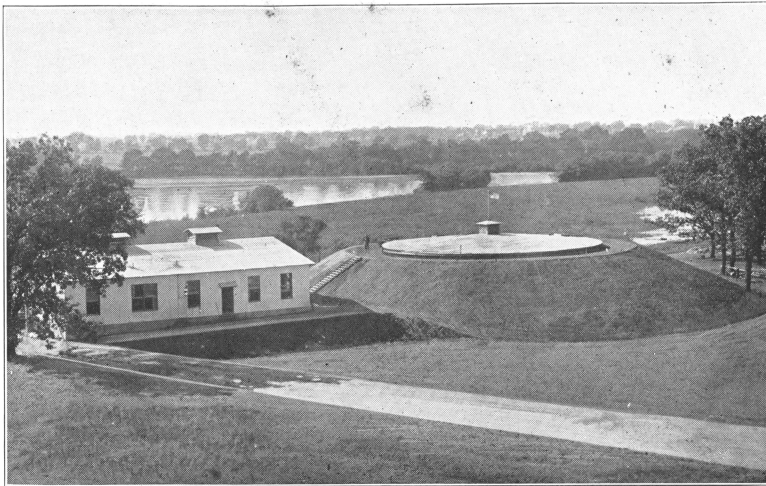
One of the 59 varieties of steam heating plants which furnish the heat carried through 32 miles of pipe necessary to heat the 1520 buildings.



Incinerating plant with a capacity of 30,000 pounds of garbage daily. No unnecessary waste is permitted and the waste is converted into soap greases and fertilizers.



C. B. & Q. Depot at Camp Grant



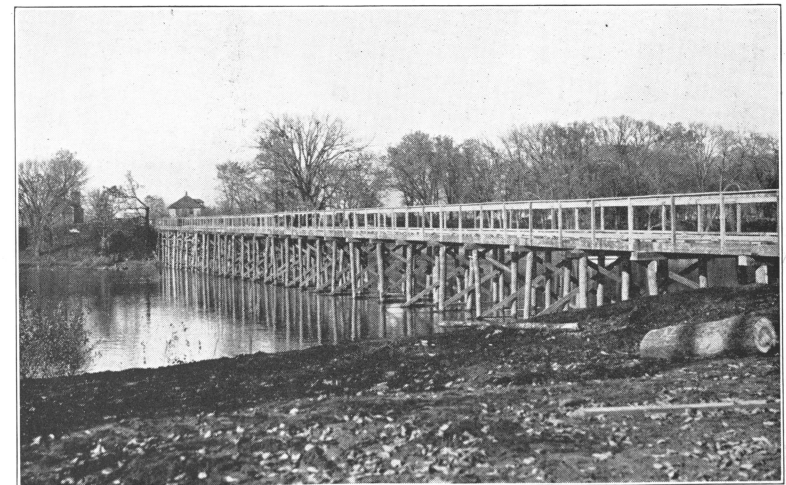
Water plant. An abundance of pure artesian water is furnished the enlisted officers and men.



One of the three buildings built by the Knights of Columbus, where those who desire may while away their idle hours at games or reading.



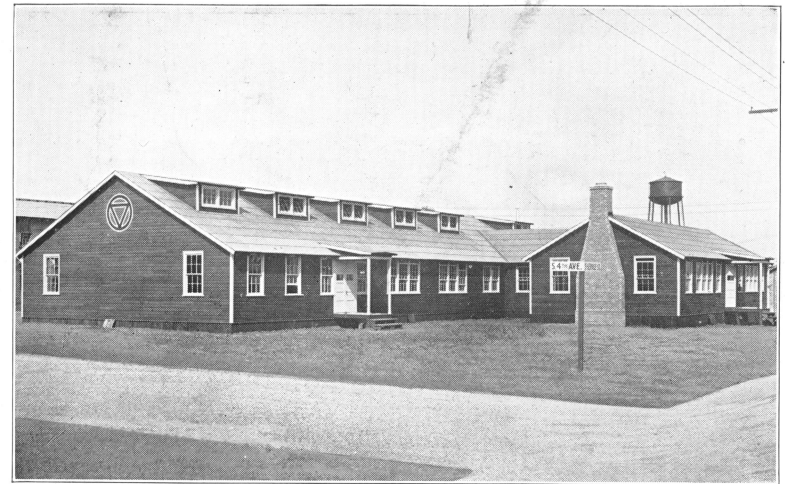
The residence of the commanding officer of the division in Camp Grant.



Temporary bridge across Rock River built by the U. S. Government for convenience of Camp Grant

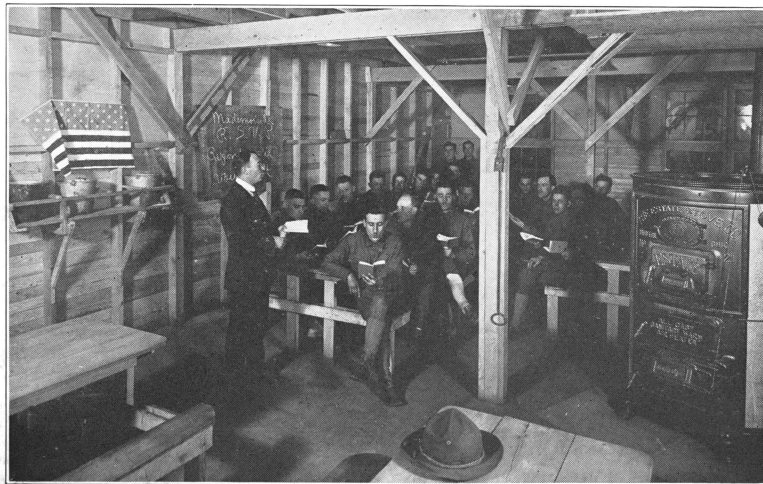


Main Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A.

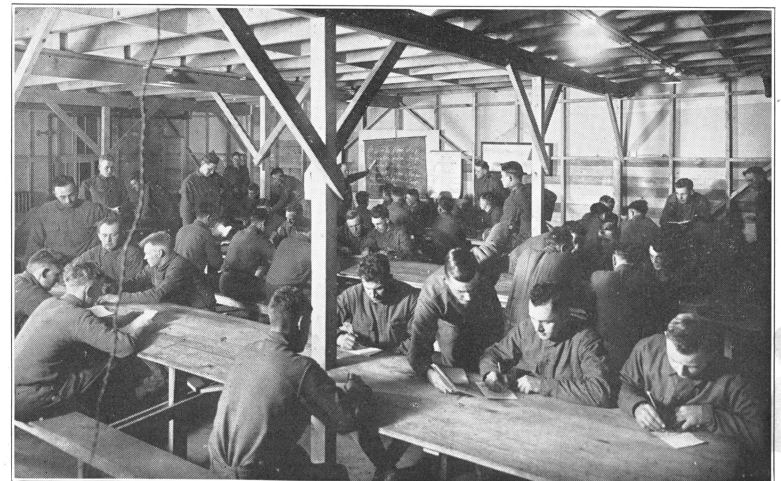


Typical Y. M. C. A. "hut." There are six of these in Camp Grant.

"The Y. M. C. A. keeps the home ties from breaking." Wherever American troops gather the Red Triangle of the Y. M. C. A. goes to help safeguard the home ideals. Thousands of letters are written home from facilities furnished by them. Educational classes and amusements are conducted in each of the six buildings. Aside from this is the main auditorium where the men gather from time to time to witness boxing bouts and listen to lecturers of note on various subjects.



A class in French.



A class in English

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